

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 11th August, 1883.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore) of the 4th August, advertising to the rumour that the British Government has resolved to send for some lawyers from Belgium for employment in the judicial department in Egypt, argues that the educated Muhammadans of India, who are acquainted with Arabic and are well versed in the Muhammadan law would be able to administer justice in Egypt better than the Belgians. There must be a great similarity between the customs and manners of the Indian Musalmans and Egyptians owing to identity of religion. The editor thinks that the employment of Musalmans of India in Egypt would be beneficial to both the countries, and asks the Government to take the proposal into consideration.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Almora Akhbar*, of the 6th August, referring to the memorial which Anglo-Indians and Eurasians have sent to Her Majesty, protesting against the Roorkee College resolution of the Supreme Government, remarks that the memorialists say that the resolution is one-sided and is calculated to benefit one class

Circulation,  
98 copies.



at the expense of another. The memorialists also complain that the policy of the present Government of India is to substitute native agency in place of European in all the branches of the public service, and that it would seem that the Government considers Anglo-Indians to be disqualified for public service on account of their race and religion. Nothing could be more unfounded than this complaint. It is notorious that the higher offices in all departments are monopolized by Anglo-Indians and Eurasians. Look at the Opium Department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There are 53 posts in that department, the pay of which varies from Rs. 125 to Rs. 3,000. Excepting the native head clerk of the Opium Agent's office, who draws Rs. 170 a month, all these posts are held by Anglo-Indians. The same is the case with the police, the customs, and other departments. The late Lord Lawrence issued a resolution to the effect that only natives should be made District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of police, but the resolution has remained a dead letter to this day. Sir John Strachey, the late Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, recorded a resolution to the effect that, except for special reasons, the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police in these Provinces and that of Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Jhānsi Division should be always bestowed on natives. But we know very well how far his successor, Sir George Couper, adhered to this resolution. Registrars and head assistants in all large public offices are Europeans or Eurasians. Assistant Commissionerships, Extra Assistant Commissionerships, and Deputy Collectorships have been always regarded as specially reserved for natives, but even these offices are not free from the encroachments of Europeans. No doubt tahsildars, munsifs, and subordinate judges are generally natives, because Europeans and Eurasians are for one reason or another unfit for these posts, and do not compete for them. But the Anglo-Indians have ignored these things, and made no mention of them in their memorial. They say that they are ready to compete for any



post with natives on fair terms, but that the Government has made up its mind to give all high posts to natives. We also want fair play and no favour; but are the rules, we ask, about the admission of candidates to the Boroos College, based on justice and fair play? No native can compete for the entrance examination held by the College unless he has passed the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, but Europeans and Eurasians are free from this restriction. Is this justice?

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 9th August, gives an abstract of the orders recently issued by the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of soldiers' shooting, and argues that these rules are good so far as they go, but they do not go far enough. They do not provide against the destruction of crops by soldiers. The commanding officer should always give a letter to each shooting party of soldiers for the zamindar of the village where they intend to shoot, requesting him to point out to them a suitable ground for the purpose, and to appoint a man of his to remain with them so long as they are in his village. According to the rules three soldiers ought to go out together. One soldier could not generally make bold to pick a quarrel with peasants. But if three soldiers go together, and they be bent on mischief, they may destroy a whole village. Either the number should be increased or no limit should be fixed at all. It is notorious that soldiers do not generally pay anything to the men whom they press into their service. The commanding officer should also tell the zamindar in the letter to realize the wages of any men employed by soldiers from the latter. Soldiers are not to talk to any woman on any account, but who will be there with them to see that they properly observe this order? Surely the zamindar and the villagers can exercise no control over them. Unfortunate collisions with villagers cannot be altogether avoided, unless a native officer is sent with each shooting party of soldiers to see that they behave themselves properly.

Circulation,  
500 copies.



(The *Rafah-i-Am* (Bikaner), of the 8th August, referring to the rules in question, remarks that if the rules be carried out strictly, unfortunate collisions between soldiers and the people will seldom occur in future.)

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 4th August, referring to the opinion expressed by an Anglo-Indian paper to the effect that Government has not been well advised in allowing Mahārāja Dalip Singh to pay a visit to India at the present time of political excitement, observes that this opinion is the outcome of an insane brain. What other time could be more suitable for the Indian visit of the Mahārāja than the present, when the hearts of natives are overflowing with loyalty to Government owing to the conciliatory policy of Lord Ripon?

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Mitra Vids* (Lahore), of the 6th August, in commenting on the news about the visit of Mahārāja Dalip Singh to India, remarks that educated natives, who are accustomed to read newspapers, know how matters stand and believe the rumour. But the generality of ignorant men regard the rumour as a hoax. They do not think that the advent of the Mahārāja could create any disturbances in the country. But they cannot persuade themselves to believe that Government has so much confidence in their loyalty as to allow the Mahārāja, from whom it unjustly wrested his country in his childhood, and whom it has hitherto kept under strict surveillance, to pay a visit to his native land. The Government has now a good opportunity of showing them that confidence begets confidence. If they are cordially attached to it, it too has full confidence in them, and can allow the Mahārāja to pay a visit to India. He should not be prevented from having free intercourse with the people during his stay here. Government has very wisely selected the present time for his visit, as native loyalty is at present at its highest pitch. (The



*Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 1st August, praises Government for allowing the Mahārājā to pay a visit to India, and urges that a princely reception should be accorded to him by Government, and that no restriction should be placed on his free movements.)

The *Panjābi Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 8th August, advertising to the rumour about the interception in Lahore and Amritsar of some seditious letters containing pieces of black cloth, and declaring the approaching advent of Mahārājā Dalip Singh to be a good opportunity for hostile proceedings against Government, observes:—We have learnt that this is the work of some evil-minded Anglo-Indians who desire to create suspicions in the mind of Government towards natives. Poor Panjābis are not acquainted with the use of black ribbon and red ribbon as signs of any events. This custom is only in vogue among Europeans.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 8th August, in comparing British rule with Muhammadan rule, remarks that the Muhammadan rulers generally made no invidious distinction between their countrymen and the Hindūs. They were not much in favour of the policy that a country which has been won by the sword should be also governed by the sword. Hindūs were freely appointed to the highest posts in the state. Emperor Akbar gave Rājā Mān Singh a command in his army and appointed Bhagwān Dās Governor of the Panjāb, Todar Mal his financial minister, and so forth. A Hindū named Hemū was Diwān in the time of a Muhammadan king. Ohandū Lāl was Diwān at Hyderābād only the other day. Although the religion, the customs and manners of the Muhammadans differed from those of the Hindūs, the former were always anxious to win the good-will and sympathy of the latter and made this country their home. But our present ruler are influenced by a race feeling. They maintain that a

Circulation,  
400 copies.



conquest made by the sword should be held by the sword. Englishmen look down upon us with contempt, as an ignorant and a barbarous people. To say nothing of military commands and governorships, no native has yet been appointed a District Magistrate and Collector. Natives are, no doubt, largely employed in the civil department, and some of them have even been raised to the bench of the High Court, but these officers have only to decide civil suits and have no share in the administration. Englishmen do not care to cultivate our friendship and to make themselves acquainted with our customs and manners. The one prevailing desire of their minds is to acquire wealth in this country and to enjoy it at home. All British officers, from the Viceroy down to the Assistant Commissioner, at once take their way home on their retirement from the public service. The British Government does not grant jagirs as freely as the Muhammadan Emperors did. Our countrymen have lately begun to understand the selfish policy of the Government. Lord Ripon, perceiving the dangers of government by the sword, is anxious to give natives political education, to give them a share in the administration, to encourage native industries and art, to appoint natives to posts of trust and responsibility, to remove all distinction between native and European judicial officers, &c. But Anglo-Indians foolishly do not approve of his policy and abuse him. But they ought to bear in mind that no rule, which is not based on the affections of the people, can last long. We know from history that, Alexander the Great, the Saracens, and Darius pursued the policy of government by the sword, and that in consequence they were not able to hold possession of any country for a long time. In spite of all the ease and comfort that natives enjoy under British rule, they cannot be fully loyal to Government unless justice is impartially administered between Europeans and natives, and natives are admitted to the higher ranks of the public service.



A local correspondent of the *Riyāsu-l-Akhbar* (Gorakhpur), of the 5th August, complains that great irregularities prevail in some subordinate criminal courts at Gorakhpur in connection with the examination of witnesses. The examination of witnesses is generally conducted by a court muharrir. Sometimes several muharrirs are simultaneously employed in the work. The muharrir has full power to allow or disallow any question put by a mukhtar to a witness. He writes the statements of the witnesses in any way he pleases. When he has examined the witnesses in all the cases which were to be heard that day, the presiding officer sends for them one by one before him the same day or the next day. The muharrir reads out the statement of each witness, while the Judge writes an abstract of the statement and puts some questions to the witness, if he pleases. This verifying of statements, as it is called, is gone through in a very short time. The writer condemns this way examining of witnesses as illegal and improper. He argues that the examination of witnesses is a difficult and delicate task and ought to be conducted by the Judge himself. The evil practice which is in vogue in the courts at Gorakhpur is also open to other serious objections. There is reason to fear that the witnesses may be tutored during the interval that passes between their examination by the court muharrir and their being brought before the Judge, because during that interval they are necessarily left to themselves. Moreover, litigants must be naturally induced to attempt to bribe the muharrir when they see him exercising so great power. The writer asks the Magistrate of Gorakhpur to put a stop to these irregularities.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 5th August, ironically observes that a recent judgment of the District Judge of Agra will throw Naushirwān the Just into the shade. An Englishman, named Stapleton,

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Case of an Englishman  
who assaulted a native wo-  
man at Agra.



assaulted an old native woman and gave her several strokes with his whip. The Cantonment Magistrate of Agra sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one month and to a fine of Rs. 20. On appeal, the District Judge reduced the term of imprisonment to 10 days, but increased the fine to Rs. 70. He remarked in his judgment that Stapleton had been ill-advised, but that as the weather was extremely hot, as that was the first offence of the accused, and as sickness prevailed in the jail, the sentence should be modified. Bravo! Has the hot weather affected the brain of the Judge? It is really very curious that a Judge should mitigate a sentence in consideration of the state of the weather and the prevalence of sickness in the jail. Judgments such as this, which are obviously based on race feeling, cannot but excite a feeling of strong indignation in the minds of natives. Apparently the accused was guilty of a most cowardly act, and deserved severe punishment. It is a matter of satisfaction that the case has attracted the notice of the High Court.

The *Muir Gazette* (Meerut), of the 4th August, in an article headed "Justice," states that Lieutenant-Colonel Plowden, the Cantonment Magistrate of Meerut, has shown unusual impartiality in the decision of a case. He has fined a Colonel Rs. 190 for striking a native pleader with a whip. The pleader also intends to bring a civil suit against the Colonel for damages. If justice were always administered by European officers with such impartiality, natives would have no reason to complain.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for July, refers to the increase of professional beggars in this country, and asks Government to adopt some measures to check the evil. Those who are physically capable of doing any kind of work should be seized and sent to workhouses established for the purpose, and the sick and the weak should be fed *gratis*. Government may justly call upon well-to-do persons to share with it the

Circulation,  
200 copies.



cost of the proposed scheme. Many traders are accustomed regularly to set apart a portion of their income for charitable purposes. They could not make a better use of this money than by making it over to Government for the execution of the scheme in question. The editor also complains that *Pandás* at Muttra, Benares, Gya, &c., extort money from pilgrims, and urges that they should be prohibited from practising any extortion.

The *Hindī Pradīp* (Allahābād), for July, states that there is reason to believe that the question of substituting the use of the Devnāgrī character in place of the Persian character in the courts of law is under the consideration of the Local Government. But it is to be regretted that some officers recommend the use of the Kaithī character, on the ground that it is easier than the Devnāgrī character, and is used by the generality of the people. They labour under a misconception. Kaithī is not easier nor is it in vogue among the people. Only the patwāris are accustomed to write it, but the other classes of the people write Devnāgrī. The editor is of opinion that the Devnāgrī and not the Kaithī character should be introduced into the courts of law.

Circulation,  
220 copies.

The *Astāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 3rd August, states that the Deputy Commissioner of Hissār regularly holds his court from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., while Sardār Alamgir, Extra Assistant Commissioner, attends court from 8 A.M. to 1 P.M., Maulvi Muhammad Ziyā-ud-dīn Khān, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from 1 P.M. to 4 P.M., and the tabaldār from 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. This custom among the district officers at Hissār of attending court at different times during the day causes great inconvenience to the *amla*, litigants and pleaders. The Deputy Commissioner should make all his subordinate officers attend court regularly from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., like himself.

Circulation,  
500 copies.



Circulation,  
295 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 7th August, states that no class of the people can attain to any political importance unless some members of that class succeed in obtaining high posts under the Government. Her Majesty has, with unprecedented liberality and justice, thrown open the Indian Civil Service to all classes of her subjects, without distinction of creed or colour. Any candidate, whether he be an Englishman or a Native, can enter that service by passing the prescribed examination. More than a dozen Bengalis and Parsis have passed the examination and entered the Civil Service. Some of them have already risen to be District Magistrates and Judges. But it is to be regretted that Muhammadans have been quite apathetic in this matter. The *Institute Gazette* then refers to a movement set on foot at Aligarh, apparently under the auspices of the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan, to raise a fund, called the Muhammadan Civil Service Fund, with a view to send promising Muhammadan youths to England to compete for the Civil Service Examination. It is proposed to secure 500 subscribers to the fund, each of whom should pay Rs. 2 a month.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 6th August, in commenting on the new court-fee stamps, states that, as the value of each stamp is not printed thereon in vernacular, stamp-vendors will be able to cheat the people very easily. The editor advises Government to remedy this defect.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that the management of the boarding-house attached to the Government High School at Ludhiāna is very unsatisfactory. There are 90 boarders. Beds supplied to the boarders are not good. Some boys have to sleep on the ground for want of beds. Food supplied is not good and sufficient. The boys have not been supplied with any boxes in which they might place all their



goods, and thefts are very frequent in consequence. A native graduate should be appointed head-master of the school, and the boarding-house should be placed in charge of an able man. The writer also urges that one High School, where candidates who have passed the Middle School examination, are prepared for Matriculation in English, cannot be sufficient for the requirements of the whole province. There ought to be such a High School in each *dudbuh* (the land situated between two rivers), if not in every district. The cost of these schools should be paid from the District Fund.

The *Dablab-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 4th August, referring to the movement set on foot by the late Lálá Lachmí Náráyan for the revival of the Bareilly College, regrets to state that his death has given a severe blow to the movement. The editor takes the men, who received their education at the College, to task for their apathy towards the scheme, and asks the friends of the College to renew their efforts and to raise the sum necessary for the re-establishment of the College as soon as possible.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 9th August, expresses satisfaction at the growing grain trade of India with Europe, and argues that the apprehension, entertained in some quarters that the constant export of large quantities of grain will cause severe famine in the event of a failure of crops, is unfounded. If India produces more grain than is necessary for its requirements, there can be no harm in finding a market for the surplus produce in foreign countries. Natives will get money in return for their grain. If they have money, they can have no difficulty in obtaining grain from other countries in the event of a failure of crops. The law of demand and supply always holds good. The development of the grain trade will be beneficial both to traders and the agricultural classes. (A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nú* (Lahore) of the 4th August,

Circulation,  
610 copies.



also defends the export of grain from India on the principle of free trade and endeavours to show that the trade will be beneficial and not injurious to this country.)

The *Public Opinion* (Benares) of the 5th August, and the *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow), for July, referring to the proposal of the natives of Calcutta to raise a national fund for the purposes of constitutional agitation, express their sympathy with the movement and appeal to all classes of the people to contribute to the fund.

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Am* (Lahore) of the 4th August, states that the pay of nāib-tahsildārs in the Panjāb, being only Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, is too small, and urges that it should be increased. In the North-Western Provinces the maximum pay of a nāib-tahsildār is Rs. 75.

#### LEGISLATION.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Mittra Vilās* (Lahore), of the 6th August, referring to the provisions of sections 37 and 39 of the Panjāb Local Self-Government Bill, argues that the powers given to Deputy Commissioners by these sections will seriously interfere with the independence of the boards or committees established under the Bill, and prevent the development of free expression of opinion among the boards or committees. It is well known that transfers among Deputy Commissioners are very frequent. A new Deputy Commissioner, having no local knowledge, will be readily inclined to make alterations in the budget of the district board. True, the Local Government will have the power to call for an explanation from a Deputy Commissioner for such interference, but it should be observed that it can have no opportunity of calling for an explanation unless the matter is brought to its notice by the board, which, for obvious reasons, will never have the courage to do so. If the Government really desires to give the people



political education, it should introduce local self-government in a satisfactory manner. It would be enough for deputy commissioners to assist the district boards or committees with friendly advice.

#### NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the Mal-administration in 9th August, writing from Jodhpur, complains of the alleged prevalence of mal-administration in that State. The State officers do not perform their duties with industry and integrity. The judges do not attend to their work properly, and there is great delay in the decision of suits in consequence. The pay of the army is appropriated by Mahārāja Kishor Singh to his own use. Mahārāja Pratāp Singh is undoubtedly a very good man, but he is always engaged in sports and takes no interest in the administration. Rājā Motī Singh, the city Kot-wāl, and Mahārāja Kishor Singh are anxious to discover press correspondents at Jodhpur in order to expel them from the State. But it is a matter of satisfaction that the Mahārāja has asked for the services of Diwān Hardayāl Singh. He is generally reputed to be an able administrator, but it remains to be seen whether he will be able to improve the administration of Jodhpur.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

#### RAILWAY.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 9th August, in its local news column, complains that the booking clerk at the railway station at Lucknow is accustomed to levy one anna over and above the freight on each parcel presented to him for despatch, as fee for weighing. The *Hindustani* considers the charge to be unjust, and asks whether the money realized in this way is paid into the treasury of the Railway Company or goes into the pocket of the clerk.

Circulation,  
500 copies.



## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th August, on the authority of its Amritsar correspondent, complains that there are some houses of prostitution in the neighbourhood of the Golden Temple, and asks the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar to see to this.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Morádábád), of the 22nd July (received on the 10th August), complains that a very inferior kind of opium has been sold at Morádábád for some time past. Some oily substance appears to be mixed with it. It does not cause intoxication, and its use even makes the consumer sick.

Circulation,  
330 copies.

The *Islám* (Meerut), of the 3rd August, publishes a memorial which some Muhammadan pilgrims to Mecca forwarded to the Sultán of Turkey from Bombay on the 2nd ultimo. The memorialists are natives of Bukhára, Badakhshán, Turkistan, Afghánistán, &c. They first refer to the aid which Muhammadan pilgrims receive from British Officers at Bombay at the time of their departure and praise the British Government for it. They then complain of the unnecessary inconvenience, delay, and expense entailed on the pilgrims by the enforcement of quarantine regulations at Camaran and of the illtreatment which they receive at the hand of Turkish officers there. In the end they pray that the quarantine at Camaran should be abolished, and propose that if it be considered necessary to subject Indian pilgrims to quarantine, suitable arrangements should be made for the purpose at some place within 8 or 10 miles of Jeddah. Moreover, Turkish officials should be ordered to afford every facility to the pilgrims.



# LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Asbab-i-Hind	Jalandhar	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Aug. 4th	Aug. 6th	150 copies.
2	Asbab-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Dewan Bais Singh	Aug. 3rd, 6th & 8th	Aug. 5th 8th & 10th respectively.	500
3	Asbab-i-Akbar	Ayres	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Baksh	7th	10th	196
4	Asbab-i-Akbar	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Abu-l-Hasan	8th	8th	84
5	Asbab-i-Sikandar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmed Baksh	2nd	10th	80
6	Asbab-i-Panjab	Sahapur	Ditto	Ditto	Shao Brasad	8th	11th	250
7	Asbab-i-Akbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	4th & 8th	7th & 11th respectively.	134
8	Asbab-i-Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Makund Ram	4th & 7th	8th & 10th	1,800
9	Asbab-i-Akbar	Aligarh	Ditto	Ditto	Gulab Rai	4th & 7th	8th & 10th	995 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
10	Almorah Akbar	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	6th	9th	98 copies.
11	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	4th	7th	141
12	Anjuman-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muru-l-Qin	"	"	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	Anand-i-Akbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Tech Bahadur	9th	11th	230 copies.
14	Anand-i-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mura Khan	1st	5th	110
15	Bandar-i-Bandha	Aligarh	Hindi	Weekly	Tota Ram	2nd	"	135



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1888.	1888.	
16	Blatnat Bhawan	Cawnpore.	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Munshi Gangs Prasad	For Aug.	Aug. 11th	...
17	Blatnat Vids	Agra.	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	Aug. 5th	7th	160 copies.
18	Dabistan-i-Qaisari	Bareilly,	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	"	5th	200
19	Dabistan-i-Sikandar	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain,	"	8th	390
20	Dalai Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Faslu-l-din	"	5th	310
21	Dak Uplavab	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Saig Ram	"	6th	700
22	Dharam Jwan	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Shao Nardin	For Aug.	11th	150
23	Groups Gazette	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Weekly	Gangs Sahai	Aug. 3rd	7th	40
24	Gurmukh Akhbar	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	"	"	...
25	Hindustani	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Gangs Prasad	"	10th	500
26	Hind Pradip	Allahabad,	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishna Bhatt	For July	6th	220
27	Islam	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Alimu-l-Din	Aug. 3rd	"	330
28	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	"	6th & 11th	200
29	Jan-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	July 15th & 22nd	respectively.	125
30	Karnanuk	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	Aug. 6th	9th	250
31	Kashab-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. H. Mess-	"	10th	416
				more.				
32	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Bengres	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Bho	July 30th	7th	350
33	Kapash Sandesh	Allahabad,	Urdu	Monthly	Shao Narayan	For Aug.	5th	177



[illegible]



## List of papers examined—(concluded).

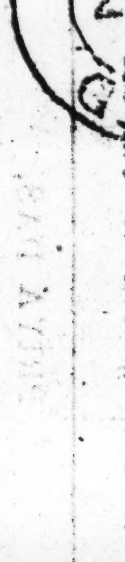
No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	REMARKS.
58	Quak Akbar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	Aug. 6th to 11th 1893.	Aug. 6th to 11th 1893.	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
59	Quak Panch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	7th & 8th	10th & 11th	450 copies
60	Quak Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammed Aslam	4th & 5th	7th & 11th respectively.	250
61	Farid Panch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-ul-Din	1st	6th	150
62	Farid Akbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rishi Kesh	6th	9th	300
63	Farid of Wala	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	4th	6th	70
64	Public Opinion	Benares	Urdu - Eng - Hind.	Ditto	Pandit Vihann Datt	5th	7th	...
65	Farid Akbar	Jalandhar	Urdu	Ditto	Mirza Mavabhid	4th	6th	...
66	Farid Akbar	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Diwan Chand	8th & 9th	11th	...
67	Farid Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Madar Ali Shah	6th & 9th	7th & 11th respectively.	...
68	Reformer	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Madar Ali Shah	9th	8th	700
69	Reformer Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Madar Ali Shah	8th	11th	184
70	Reformer Akbar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	5th	7th	275
71	Reformer Akbar	Kaporthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfu-l-din	4th	5th	180
72	Reformer Akbar	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Darab Nith	2nd	5th	300
73	Reformer Akbar	Allahabad, Bengal	Ditto	Ditto	Rajni Kant Basu	July 30th & 6th Aug.	6th	...



74	Sajjan Kirti Sudha- lax.	Udaipur ...	Hindī	...	Ditto	...	Banshi Dhar	...	Aug. 6th	...	11th	...	200	...	"
75	Shala-i-Tar	...	Urdū.	...	Ditto	...	Muhammed Ibrā- hīm.	...	7th	...	10th	...	175	...	"
76	Talash	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rahmat Ali Khan	...	5th	...	8th	...	90	...	"
77	Tibyan-i-Ahlaq	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Muhammed Ali	...	4th	...	7th	...	110	...	"
78	Victoria Paper	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyan Chand	...	2nd to 8th	...	5th to 8th	...	900	...	"

ALLAHABAD, } PRIYA DAS,  
The 16th August, 1893. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.





NO.	NAME	ADDRESS	POST OFFICE	POSTAGE	REMARKS
111	"	"	"	"	"
110	"	"	"	"	"
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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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